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On Three Lithobioid Chilopods

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Of the three new species of chilopods herein described, the first two are based upon specimens taken in Illinois by William F. Rapp, Jr., and pertain to the family Lithobiidae. The third is a member of the Gosibiidae and its type specimen was taken in Mexico by Prof. V. E. Shelford. The types of the three species are in the author's collection.

Genus *Physobius*, new

Differing from *Garibius* and *Monotarsobius* in lacking a special lobe on the tibia of the male. Agreeing with both of these genera in having the articles of the antennae normally 20 in number. Prosternal teeth 2 + 2. Posterior angles of none of the dorsal plates produced. Posterior coxae armed dorsally. Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 0 to 0, 1, 3, 2, 1 as against 0, 1, 3, 1, 0 in *Garibius*.

Generotype.—*Physobius rappi*, new species.

Physobius rappi, new species

Head and antennae brown, the antennae of a somewhat purplish cast with apical portion lighter. Dorsum pale, testaceous, the last tergite darker. Last two pair of legs also darker, except tibiae which are light.

A striking peculiarity is presented by the prosternum which bears only a single tooth on each side; this moderately large, with the special seta near its outer base. Median sinus strictly V-shaped. These teeth are symmetrical and normal as far as can be detected.

Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 1, 3, 2; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0; claw single; coxae armed laterally as well as dorsally. Ventral spines of penult legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 2; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1, with one accessory claw; coxa not laterally armed. Ventral spines of first legs 0, 0, 1, 2, 1; dorsal, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0.

Coxal pores, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Claw of female genital forceps tripartite with the lateral teeth small; basal spines 2 + 2.

Length, 11.2 mm.

Locality.—ILLINOIS: Mahomet. One female taken Mar. 4, 1945.

Tidabius plesius, new species

A species apparently nearest to *T. poaphilus* of Nebraska, with which it agrees in having the posterior coxae wholly unarmed and in having the ventral spines of the anal legs, 0, 1, 3, 2, 0, with the dorsal spines 0, 0, 2, 0, 0 and the claws 2. It differs, however, in having the dorsal spines of the penult legs 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, and in having also but 2 dorsal spines on the third joint of the three or four preceding pairs, the others, except the first, having but one spine. Ventral spines of first legs 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, the dorsal, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1; ventral spines of the second legs 0, 0, 0, 1, 1; dorsal, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2. The articles of the antennae typically 28 instead of 32.

Length of female holotype, 9 mm.

Locality.—ILLINOIS: Urbana, Feb. 25, 1945.

Mayobius victoriae, new species

In the type specimen the head, antennae, prehensors and first tergite are brown; the remaining part of the dorsum testaceous; legs yellowish.

The antennae of moderate length, the articles mostly short, 47 in number. Ocelli in 2 series, 1 + 3, 3, the single ocellus large, the seriate ocelli in each row decreasing in size cephalad.

Prosternal teeth 2 + 2 as usual, the ectal spine on each side much less robust than the teeth but truly spiniform.

Readily to be distinguished from other known species in apparently lacking spines on the first legs both below and above. The second legs also lack spines below but have small ones above; thus, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1. Ventral spines of penult legs 0, 1, 3, 1 (2?) 1; dorsal, 0, 0, 3, 1, 1; an accessory claw present. None of the posterior coxae armed.

Claw of the female gonopods strictly entire. Basal spines 2 + 2, stout.

Posterior angles of 9th, 11th and 13th dorsal plates strongly produced, those of the 7th weakly so (Subgenus *Mayobius*, sens. str.).

Length, 11 mm.

Locality.—MEXICO: Tamaulipas: Ciudad Victoria. Female type taken Dec. 30, 1943.

Occurrence of a European Centiped in Utah

By R. V. CHAMBERLIN, University of Utah

Cryptops hortensis Leach, a common European centiped, known heretofore also from the Azores, Madeira, and St. Helena, has over a series of years been taken occasionally at quarantine in soil about plants imported from Europe. It has not, however, previously been noted as anywhere established in America. In April of this year, Mr. Stanley Mulaik brought in a single specimen with soil taken near the Biology Building of the University of Utah. Subsequent investigation has shown that it is abundant in cultivated soil on the campus of this institution.